

Jackson County Sentinel

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GAINESBORO, TENN.

E. W. TARDY, Editor
G. B. GAINESBATH, Business Manager

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

\$1.00 IN THE COUNTY
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

(Outside of County)
ONE YEAR \$1.50
6 MONTHS85

LOCALS

FOR SALE—Splendid 5 room residence in excellent condition, well located. Reasonable terms. B. L. Quarles.

Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Freeman and little son, Robert, of Granville, were in Gainesboro Saturday.

J. S. Roggio and family have moved to their farm in Freestate, having recently sold his town property to John J. Gore.

John Watts and Chas Cooper, prominent young men of Granville, attended services at the local Methodist church Sunday night. We are always glad to have them with us and trust that they make their visits oftener.

Marvin Brown, after spending several weeks here with his brother, Chas Brown and family, has returned to his home in Nashville.

J. E. Stafford, of West Nashville, was called here last Saturday on account of the sudden death of his uncle, J. W. Stafford, which occurred Saturday morning. He spent Sunday and Sunday night with his father, John H. Stafford.

J. M. Draper, of Riddleton, was here several days this week. Mr. Draper is floor manager for the Hartsville Tobacco Warehouse Co., and your attention is called to his advertisement in this issue, relative to the opening of the floors.

Thousands of weak run-down men and women have reported astonishing gains in weight from the use of Tanlac.—Anderson & Haile, Gainesboro Tenn.

Norman Johnson, of near Gallatin, former citizen of this county, was in town a few hours Wednesday on business.

The making for your Christmas fruit cake can be had at Haile's Grocery.

Don't delay, but come today and get the ingredients for making your Christmas fruit cake. I've got 'em and they are for sale. Now the time to get 'em.

Mrs. Wili Early left Tuesday for Nashville to visit her mother, who is ill.

Since the bird season opened, a number of town's sportmen have been trying their luck hunting, but as far as we have been able to learn, there are just as many birds now, as there were before the boys went out.

Tanlac has been an unfailing source of comfort to millions throughout the length and breadth of this continent. Have you tried it for your troubles?—Anderson & Haile, Gainesboro, Tenn.

William E. Smith, of Cookeville, Rt-1, is visiting his son, R. L. Smith. "Uncle" Bill is up in the eighties, but he gets about as well as most anybody. He has been on the Sentinel's mailing list for many years, and his name will remain as long as he lives. Several years ago the Sentinel offered a life subscription to the oldest married couple in the county, and "Uncle" Bill and his wife, who has since died, captured prize. He says he gets the paper regularly, and enjoys reading it more than ever.

Tanlac is manufactured in one of the largest and most modernly equipped laboratories in this country.—Anderson & Haile, Gainesboro, Tenn.

Armistice Day at Tennessee State Normal.

As we call back three years ago, the eleventh of this Nov., we are reminded of many fond memories. Yes, fond, because they are recorded in past history, instead of being in the midst of those perilous times now, or having them to come in the future and to realize that they must be met by the best that America possessed.

The day passed off with considerable pleasure for the ex-service boys. Grouping the boys of this Post of the "American Legion" and the men, who are taking vocational training in the Middle Tennessee Normal together, we had approximately three hundred men.

The rehab boys assembled in front of the main school building about 9:45 and left singing. "Pack up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile." in order to obtain the spirit of the occasion. They journeyed to the Kerr Athletic Field, where they met the members of the Local Post. They here made the formation and marched down East Main Street, in column of platoons through the town, around the square and back to school, where all the people of the town met them in the main auditorium of the school building.

Lt. Ridley, commander of the Local Post presided at the meeting. President R. L. Jones delivered the speech of welcome to the ex-service men. Major Whitaker of Chattanooga followed. President Jones with an address. He reviewed briefly the days in France and then mentioned the heroes, who now rest in "Flanders Field," specially emphasizing the fact that they must never be forgotten. From this part of his address he went to the American Legion, reading its preamble and discussed in a way the ideals of the Legion and the things that it stands for.

But I must pass hurriedly to the most enjoyable part of the occasion. The men were asked to pass to the basement of the main building, where the Ladies Business Club had spread one of the most elaborate dinners that was ever viewed by human eye. Dean Lyons returned thanks and the attack was started.

The menu was so much to even attempt to make mention of it here.

By this time the spirit of the occasion was running high. Attention was called and in one corner one fellow called out "I shoot a quarter." The cry went up from all over the house "shoot you are faded." The announcement was then made that all ex-service men would be admitted to the ball game free. Normal vs West Ky., State Normal where we viewed one of the hottest and hardest fought games of the season, which ended 15 to 7 in favor of the M. T. S. N.

Wesley Flatt.

AUCTIONEER VON RAY

Graduate Missouri Auction School. Sells anything, anywhere for the high dollar. Address me at
PORTLAND, TENN.
for dates and terms.

FOR SALE—Splendid 7 room residence, 2 halls, 3 porches. Fine everlasting well, lots of shade, big lot without buildings. Liberal terms.

Quarles & McCawley Co.

WANTED

Agents, men and women. Good proposition for live energetic workers. A money maker. Write at once.

J. D. Torrey, Manager
620, 4th & 1st Ntl. Bk. Bldg.
Nashville, Tenn. 11-24

NEW JUDGE MEKES GIVES CHARGE TO JURY.

Judge Ross, of Memphis, the new Federal Judge of West Tenn., who is holding court at Cookeville, in opening court last week, made a forceful charge to the jury men.

Judge Ross in his charge to the grand jury said "Gentlemen, I would like to impress upon you the importance and seriousness of your position. You stand as impartial arbiters between the people of the United States and the law violators, and it is your duty to do equal justice to both. Upon your efforts depends in a large manner, the enforcement of the laws of your country. As I understand, the most common and frequent violations of the law in this district are the violations of the prohibition laws. Gentlemen, it does not matter whether you are in sympathy with the liquor traffic or whether you oppose it, nor does it matter what your feelings are towards the one whom the government seeks to indict, you are bound by oath to weigh the evidence presented and if you are satisfied that a violation of the law has been committed, you must indict. Anyone who enters the liquor traffic is certainly to be blamed and most rightly condemned, as he knows it is wrong from start to finish, and for that reason there is no excuse them. There are laws on the statute books against liquor violations and as long as they are there, they must be enforced and is your duty to help enforce them. It is your duty to indict anyone found manufacturing, selling, transporting or possessing any liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol, no matter by what name it is called. It is your duty to indict the rich and influential man who runs his still up in the mountains.

I think the "big" man should have a heavier penalty, because he certainly knows better, and should not be allowed to mask his law violation behind a cloak of respectability. Gentlemen you must close your eyes to the individual and the reputation of the man and look to see only if the law has been violated."

As for getting whiskey on prescription Judge Ross said he understood that it was much easier to buy liquor up here in the mountains than it was to go to the trouble of getting a doctors prescription. Judge Ross told the jury that it was their duty to indict anyone, who either gave or received a prescription in bad faith.

Judge Ross scored the "innocent bystanders," who, when caught at a still, denied any knowledge of it, one man saying that he stumbled upon it accidentally while out walking. Another one said that he had heard that there was a still up there and wanted to see one in operation, while another one said that he was rounding up his hogs and just ran across the still. But nine out of ten, he said, are guilty of either owning or partly owning or operating stills, and should be indicted accordingly.

Judge Ross said that the most despicable of all the liquor violators was the bootlegger, who had the least excuse for living. He like the maker, was in it for the money, but was far worse. However, he said, the man who bought the liquor was just as bad, if not worse than the bootlegger, and the punishment for offenses was far too mild.

"Gentlemen, you should go after the consumer," said Judge Ross, "the higher he stands in a community, the more diligently you should search for violations of the law. If the demand for whisky can be broken up, why, naturally, the making will

cease."

Judge Ross criticized those who have been circulating the report that there are more drunkards now than before prohibition, and declared that it was merely propaganda on the part of the "wets," in their effort to kill the liquor laws.

"Laws were not made simply to punish people," said Judge Ross, "but were made to protect society. The government must protect all law-abiding citizens, and as you gentlemen are the representatives of the government, it is to your interest to see that the laws are enforced."

In speaking of those who testify before the court, Judge Ross said that as long as men come into court and swear falsely, and are allowed to get away with it, just so long would they continue to do it, until the courts of this country became a mockery. If a party should make a statement to a commissioner or to the grand jury and then came before the court and changed his original statement, or should he make a plea of guilty and then change his plea to not guilty, he was guilty of perjury and should be indicted.

Slicker Snake Answers Difficult Question.

Mr. Editor:—Please publish the enclosed problem in your paper which is respectfully submitted to "Slicker Snake," of Yuby Dam.

"If it takes a four months old wood-pecker with a rubber bill 9 months and 13 days to peck a hole through a cypress log that is big enough to make 117 shingles, and it takes 165 shingles to make a bundle worth 93 cents, how long would it take a cross-eyed grass hopper with a cork leg to kick all the seeds out of a dill pickle?"

If you can't answer, please send to principal of "Yuby Dam School," and oblige.

To the woodpecker man.

Ever and anon some great intellectual high brow comes flopping into my domains with a new question. At first sight, I thought your problem fell outside the pale of legitimate calculation. Seemed that there was not enough connection between the the peck of the wood-pecker and the kick of the grass hopper. It seemed a little to much in the abstract.

I was just about to say that it should have been referred to some higher power—"The Great I am" who clapped the bills on the wood-chucks and put the kick in the grass hopper's leg, but after putting on my glasses and taking a second glance I hollered Ureka! Ureka! This grass hopper will finally kick the seeds out of the dill pickle in about the same time that it would take a little boy three feet high, with a squirt gun three inches long to drown out hades and make a swimming pool of it, or for the devil to get the "Second Blessing," or for a water-jointed, knock-kneed man to bail the Mississippi dry with a sifter.

Of course this is only an approximate answer that I arrived at in an off hand way after taking in consideration the grass-hopper's latent energy and waning power superinduced by old age, and on an occasional miss of his left hind foot once every million years.

I have handed the problem over to my wise men, spothsayers, astrologers, and dreamers here in Yuby Dam, and they will get it a little more accurate for you if possible. Maybe change it a few seconds, but I guess not. So stand close by you, gad fly with your "waterbury" in your hand and watch the last seed fly. Good by

The mathematical

SLICKER

850 DISASTER DEATH TOLL FOR ONE YEAR

Red Cross Gives \$1,871,000 Relief When 65,000 Families Are Made Homeless.

Forty-three disasters, resulting in the death in the United States of 850 persons and the injury of 2,500 called for emergency relief measures and the expenditure of \$1,871,000 by the American Red Cross during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, says an announcement based upon the forthcoming annual report of the Red Cross. These disasters caused property damage estimated at \$80,000,000, affected sixty-seven communities and rendered 65,000 families homeless.

The year's disasters were of varying types, including several which previously had never been thought of as falling within that classification. The Red Cross furnished relief in seventeen fires of magnitude, five floods, seven tornadoes or cyclones, one devastating storm, three explosions, including the one in Wall street; one building accident, two typhoid epidemics, the most serious being that at Salem, Ohio, which affected 9 per cent of the population; one smallpox epidemic, in the republic of Haiti; one train wreck, the race riot at Tulsa, Okla.; the famine in China, emergency relief in famine among the Indians of Alaska, the grasshopper plague in North Dakota and an earthquake in Italy.

Pueblo Most Serious

By far the most severe of the disasters in the United States during the period covered by the Red Cross report was the Pueblo flood early in June, 1921. The rehabilitation problem confronting the Red Cross in Pueblo was one of the most difficult in recent years. When the first news of the horror was flashed throughout the country, the American Red Cross National Headquarters responded with a grant of \$105,000 for relief work. Governor Shoup of Colorado, appreciating the long and successful experience of the Red Cross in organizing disaster relief work, placed the entire responsibility for the administration of relief in its hands.

In response to appeals from President Harding, Governor Shoup and other governors of western states and through local chapters of the Red Cross and other community organizations, public-spirited citizens brought the total contributed for Pueblo's rehabilitation to more than \$325,000.

The terrible havoc wrought by the flood waters is a matter of record. More than 2,300 homes were affected and 7,351 persons were left homeless. Estimates of \$500,000 as an absolute minimum for rehabilitation were made by Red Cross officials in charge of the relief work.

Fast Work in Wall Street

The Wall street explosion was notable in that relief workers of the Red Cross were on the scene twenty minutes after the disaster occurred. The race riot at Tulsa also was unique in disaster relief annals in that outside of a small emergency relief fund contributed by the Red Cross, the only relief measures outside the city consisted of the services of social workers, nurses and a trained executive whose object was to assist local forces in directing their own efforts.

In decided contrast with the previous year, only one tornado assumed the proportions of a major disaster. This occurred on April 15, in the border sections of Texas and Arkansas with the city of Texarkana as the center. The significant feature of this disaster relief work was the fact that it covered so much rural territory as to make necessary a large number of relief workers.

The famine in China, necessitating relief expenditures totalling more than \$1,000,000 by the American Red Cross was by far the most serious of the foreign disasters in which the Red Cross gave aid.

Builds Up Its Machinery

In connection with the administration of disaster relief measures, an increasing effectiveness on the part of the Red Cross to deal with emergencies was manifested during the past year. In 328 chapters of the American Red Cross there have been formed special committees to survey the resources of their respective communities and to be prepared in case of disaster. In others of the 3,402 active chapters, a network of communication has been formed through which instantaneous relief may be dispatched to any part of the United States.

That its work in this field may be continued with ever greater effectiveness, the American Red Cross is appealing for widespread renewal of membership during its Annual Roll Call, to be conducted this year from November 11 to 24.

LIFE SAVING CORPS ENROLLMENT 10,000

Growth of Red Cross Life Saving Corps throughout the country continued unabated during the last fiscal year, a summary of the year's achievements by that Red Cross Service shows. There are now 100 Corps with a total membership of more than 10,000 members, of which 1,276 are sufficiently skilled in the work to act as examiners. Among the outstanding achievements of the Red Cross in this field during the last year was the organization at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, of what is perhaps the largest life saving corps in the world.

RED CROSS GIVES ANNUAL BUDGET

\$19,361,657 Allotted for Current Program of Relief and Service.

MILLIONS FOR VETERAN AND

Medical Aid for European Children Will Cost \$6,000,000 This Year.

Washington.—Expenditures totaling \$19,361,657 for carrying through its program of relief and services in the United States and overseas are outlined in the budget of the American Red Cross for the current fiscal year. This total is more than \$5,000,000 lower than the expenditure during the last fiscal year, when the disbursements reached \$24,402,741, it is announced at National Headquarters in a statement calling attention to the necessity of continued support of the organization by response to the Annual Roll Call, November 11 to 24, if the vital work of the society is to be effectively carried on.

Outstanding among the items of the domestic budget is the appropriation of \$3,000,250 for work in behalf of the disabled ex-service man and his family. This appropriation represents the amount allotted to this work from National Headquarters only and does not take into consideration the millions being spent in chapters for relief of the World War veteran. It is in the chapter that the greater amount is spent in meeting this obligation of the Red Cross, the announcement continues, as manifested by figures of the fiscal year 1920-1921 when the total was approximately \$9,000,000, of which \$2,692,004 represented the disbursement of National Headquarters while the remainder was the chapters' contribution to this field of Red Cross service.

Vast Work for Disabled

Chief among the sub-divisions of the appropriation for work with veterans is that which concerns itself with assistance to disabled men and women in government hospitals. This item of \$1,700,000, an increase of more than \$500,000 over the appropriation for the same work in last year's budget, will provide those personal services for the disabled and their families which are indispensable to supplement those provided by the government. The director of the Veterans' Bureau has recently expressed his desire that the Red Cross should continue and extend these "humanizing services." Other items of the appropriation for veterans' relief are proportionately increased. An additional appropriation of \$400,000 has been made for Red Cross work in connection with regular Army and Navy hospitals and with the regular Army and Navy.

For disaster relief, the Red Cross has set aside for the current twelve months an appropriation of \$548,970, virtually doubling the appropriation for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1920-1921.

More than \$2,000,000 is provided for service and assistance to the 3,000 Red Cross chapters by the national organization.

Helping Destitute Children

Other items of the domestic budget include \$498,540 for miscellaneous activities, including contributions restricted for special purposes and \$708,000 for management. Each of these items represents large reductions over similar appropriations of the previous year.

From a fund of \$10,000,000, \$5,000,000 of which was contributed through the European Relief Council campaign and \$5,000,000 allotted by the Red Cross for child welfare work in Europe, there remains \$8,765,108 still available, of which it is estimated that \$8,000,000 will be required for this work during the current year. For Red Cross participation in the joint effort to relieve famine conditions in Russia, for final work in the China famine, for Junior Red Cross and other overseas activities including the closing of the old general relief program in Europe \$4,978,000 is made available.

In announcing the national budget, the Red Cross makes it clear that the figures do not include chapter expenditures or place any cash estimate on the invaluable service of volunteers in chapters.

CARRYING ON SERVICE FOR DISABLED VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR THAT IS COSTING \$10,000,000 A YEAR, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IS HELPING FULFILL THIS NATION'S OBLIGATION TO ITS DEFENDERS. HELP THE RED CROSS CONTINUE THIS WORK BY ANSWERING THE ANNUAL ROLL CALL NOVEMBER 11-24, 1921.